



# "Welcome!" City's Cry to Her Own Heroes

## Two Ships Due To-day With 14,000 From 27th

Leviathan and Mauretania Coming and Neither Bad Weather Nor the Strike Daunts the Enthusiasm

Expect 1,500,000 To Wave Greeting

Besides Reception Fleet, Great Crowds Will Line Shore While Bells and Whistles Sound a Pæan

"Welcome home!" New York, with whistles, with bells and the clamor of human voices, will shout that greeting to-day to the Leviathan and the Mauretania as they come up the bay, carrying 14,000 of the city's sons from the city's own division.

From the shores and from the flotilla that will steam out to meet the great transports this message will be borne to the ears of home-sick, war-weary men.

The soldiers of the 27th Division will receive no more substantial welcome to-day. The city stands with arms held wide to greet her returning warriors, but army regulation has said to her:

"Stand back!"

No Visitors Until Sunday

Until the returning troops have passed through the lengthy and complicated sanitary ordeal that is Uncle Sam's first welcome to his home-coming sons, there will be no opportunity for mothers and wives to take back into their arms the men they gave the country. Not until Sunday will the soldiers of the 27th be allowed to receive visitors at the camps to which they are to be assigned.

All that those who journey down the bay to-day will see of their dear ones will be the olive-drab ranks that will crowd the decks of the transport, feasting their eyes on that vision of which they have dreamed so long—"little old New York."

Relatives who flock to Hoboken, where the Leviathan docks, will probably see even less. Ferries will take the men assigned to Camp Mills direct from the transport to Long Island City. Ferries will transport those assigned to Camp Merritt to Edgewater, where special trolleys will be waiting.

Undaunted by Drawbacks

Striking marine workers have decreed that only a limited number of boats can sail the harbor during the day. The weather forecast has promised a combination of undesirable that make for wind and choppy seas.

But in spite of all these obstacles the giant transport Leviathan, carrying more than 10,000 heroes of New York's own 27th, with their commander, Major General O'Ryan, will be greeted somewhere down the bay by as many men and women as can crowd into the craft available and get within shouting distance of the homecomers.

And those that can't get aboard the welcoming fleet will line the piers at Hoboken, the shore line at Long Island City and the boundaries of Camps Mills and Merritt where the soldiers will spend the night.

1,500,000 to Wave Greeting

It was estimated yesterday that not fewer than 1,500,000 men and women would wave a greeting to the home-sick passengers on the Leviathan from the various points of vantage that were staked out for that purpose during the day.

According to the last word by wireless from the speeding transport yesterday, it will be abreast of the Sandy Hook lightship at 8 o'clock this morning. At this hour the fleet of six boats that will go down the bay to greet it will cast off their moorings at the Battery and turn their noses toward the ocean. The greeting probably will take place at some point below Quarantine.

The Leviathan has on board:

Major General John F. O'Ryan's Headquarters Staff.

The entire 105th Infantry.

The entire 104th Infantry.

The 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

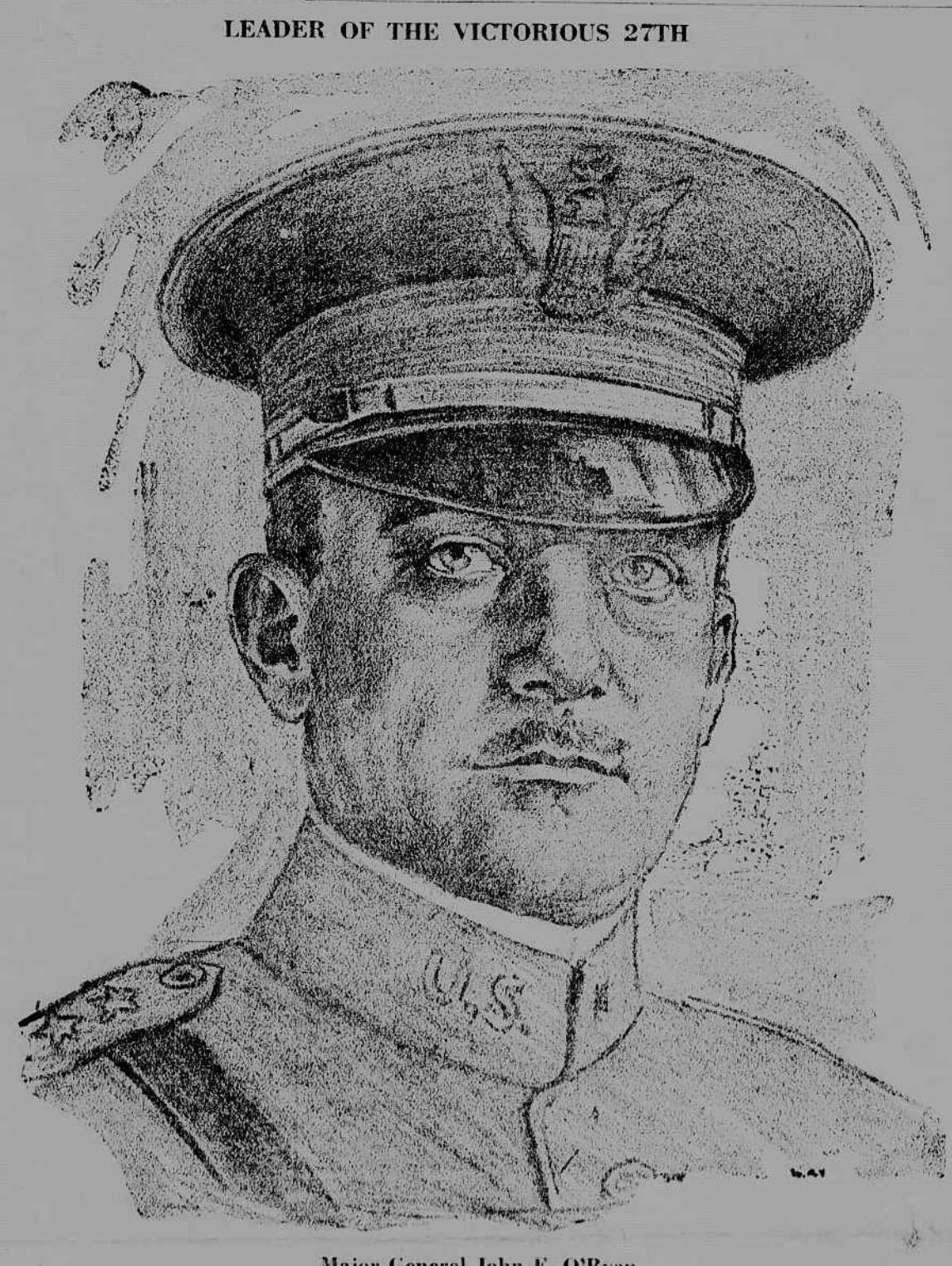
The 554 Brigade Headquarters.

Officers and men of the 107th Infantry, numbering 1,060.

Mauretania Due in Afternoon

The Mauretania will dock at the Conard pier with 89 officers and 3,303 enlisted men of the 27th aboard. Wireless reports last night indicated that she would be off Sandy Hook

Continued on page eight



Major General John F. O'Ryan

## A Pledge to the 27th

THESE whom we receive back to-day—men of the 27th—shipped away from America one night in the mist, on camouflaged ships, without a farewell. We did not know they were gone till long afterward. The news was suppressed for military reasons.

Their errand was one without end on earth—that is, no end they might live to see. They were ready to go through hell to heaven for all of us. Many were called to finish the journey.

Think first of them.

And toward those who were spared and came home instead let our demeanor be such as men expect who have carried life lightly and laughed in the act of throwing it away.

We cannot embrace them. They will be shy, like children, and easily embarrassed. They want only that we should wish to embrace them.

We cannot thank them in words, because suddenly we are aware of the poverty of words.

Yet we can reach them with a dynamic emotion of gratitude—provided we feel it truly—and touch them so deeply that when presently they shall have resumed the burdens of everyday existence and the hero business is in neglect, the recollection of this day of homecoming will give each one a little saving thrill of ecstasy.

It is too easy to be grateful emotionally. These men will not test us by what happens to-day—not finally. Each one on seeing this great city's skyline will wonder what opportunity has been reserved for him there, what work he will find to do, what has become of his old job, what his future will be.

So let us promise ourselves this day that our welcome to the men who are returned and returning from the errand on which we sent them forth shall be, above everything, durable.

## Pork Export Ban Lifted Though Hoover Protests

### War Trade Board Rescinds License Rule; Rise in Price of Hogs Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Removal of pork and pork products from the export conservation list was announced to-night by the War Trade Board, effective to-morrow. At the same time the board rescinded the regulations by which all applications for licenses to export these commodities to European destinations were required to bear a certificate from the food administration showing that the administration had approved the sale price.

The food administration, in an announcement issued simultaneously said this action would destroy its ability to further stabilize the price of live hogs and that it probably would result in the price of hogs and pork increasing beyond the stabilized prices which the administration had desired to continue to March 31.

The War Trade Board's announcement also said that it had been advised that the Allied Provisions Export Commission had been dissolved and that purchases of foodstuffs for shipment to Great Britain, France and Italy would no longer be made by that commission.

This commission was organized early in the war and all foodstuffs for the Allies bought in America were purchased through it.

## Navy Dropped Jack Pickford After Inquiry

### Discharged "Movie" Star's Brother When Convicted by a Court Martial

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The discharge from the navy of John C. Pickford, brother of Mary Pickford, the "movie" star, was because of complicity in the New York naval craft scandal, official records of the Navy Department disclosed to-day.

Pickford, according to the Navy Department records, served as the go-between who arranged the transactions between Lieutenant Benjamin S. Davis and the rich young slacker who sought bomb proof berths in the naval reserve. Davis was found guilty by court martial and, with other naval officers, is now awaiting trial on further counts.

The record of the court martial of Davis shows that Pickford turned state's evidence and enabled the government to round up the bribe takers. The admissions Pickford made at the court martial, however, prompted Judge Advocate General Clark to recommend that he be discharged "as undesirable." On the strength of a letter from the secretary to the President, Joseph P. Tumulty, however, Pickford was given an "ordinary discharge."

Secretary Tumulty explained that he knew nothing of the graft case at the time of writing the letter and merely made an inquiry to the department on behalf of Pickford's mother.

In the course of his recommendation

in the case Judge Advocate General Clark also wrote:

"The record further shows that Pickford admitted that, in an official application made by him to the supervisor of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps for enrollment in that branch of the service, he had wilfully and deliberately made a false statement in regard to his use of intoxicants."

The judge advocate concluded by saying that "as it is apparent that he is not a fit person to be retained in the naval service, it is recommended that he be discharged from the naval reserve force as undesirable."

After Mr. Tumulty's letter reached the department the following memorandum was sent to Secretary Daniels by the navigation bureau:

"Referring to attached letter from Mr. Tumulty in regard to Jack Pickford, the bureau has directed the discharge of Pickford for the reason that the army desires his services in preparing a moving picture production entitled 'The Brotherhood of the Eagle,' which is intended to create interest in aviation."

## German Cabinet Defies Allies

PARIS, March 5.—At a meeting of the German Cabinet on Monday morning, attended by party leaders and delegates of shipowners, it was agreed unanimously, it is understood, that Germany could not submit to coercion from the Entente powers, either in the armistice negotiations or in the peace negotiations proper, according to a Zurich dispatch to "Le Journal."

The German government declared it will decline all responsibility for possible consequences if "the Entente tries to speculate on German patience." Demands regarding the requisition of shipping are held to be absolutely unacceptable because, it is said, it would definitely "paralyze the country's economic future."

Germany also will oppose the dismissal of German crews from ships requisitioned, it being pointed out that this would throw 42,000 seamen out of employment.

A press campaign has already been started against the armistice and the preliminary peace conditions.

## 8-Hour Day Is Expected By Boatmen

### Separate Peace Proposed for 40 Per Cent of the Craft in Harbor Strike

### Answer Must Come By 2 P. M. To-day

### Leaders Favor Accepting; Reports Conflict as to City's Food Situation

The railroad administration, operating about 40 per cent of the tugs and other floating equipment in New York Harbor, will this morning propose a separate peace with the striking members of the Marine Workers' Affiliation. The administration plans to leave the independent operators to fight out their grievances with the workers.

The other important developments in the strike yesterday were:

1. The tying up of additional privately owned ferryboats operating to Brooklyn and other points.
2. The laying off of 15,000 longshoremen and railroad freight handlers. Several thousand more will be affected to-day.
3. Admission by the boat owners that the tie-up is complete. This was made in a letter to Mayor Hylan, offering to furnish 400 boats to handle garbage and other city mows if the Mayor would furnish engineering.
4. Refusal of the Quartermaster's Corps to allow government tugs to be used to move lighters for private concerns. This ruling also applied to work of the English government, the Marine Workers' Affiliation insisting that government tugs do none but purely government work.
5. Announcement by the Seow Trimmers' Union, the oldest organization of longshoremen in this port, that the strike, so far as the Street Cleaning Department is concerned, cannot be settled until the department dismisses men put in the places of men who struck last January.

Officially the terms of the railroad administration offer will not be made public until after the strike committee in an official application made to the city yesterday afternoon. Unofficially, it was said last night that the offer probably will ignore the Macy award and give the men the eight-hour day with overtime pay.

Leaders of the men were in doubt last night as to the reception the offer will receive. To date they have insisted on one settlement, which must include all of the employers, whether Federal or private. Fears were expressed that the offer would be rejected, though the leaders recommend to the several unions that it be accepted.

The importance of a settlement with the railroads became known yesterday when a canvas of the commission merchants by representatives of the administration indicated that the city has but two days' supply of vegetables and similar perishables on hand.

### Conference Held Yesterday

The proposition which the railroad administration will make to the strike committee is the result of a conference between representatives of the roads and the committee in the general offices of the Erie yesterday afternoon. This was arranged by Thomas L. Hughes, of the Department of Labor, who presided at the meeting. Thomas L. DeLahanty, of the engineers; William A. Maher, of the pilots; Paul A. Vancell, of the harbor boatmen, and John Brennan, of the tide water boatmen were the chief spokesmen for the strikers. A. J. Stone, of the Erie; William B. Pollock, in charge of marine equipment in this port; P. E. Crowley, of the New York Central; C. H. Ewing, of the New Jersey Central; and R. L. O'Donnell, of the Pennsylvania, represented the railroad administration.

At this meeting the men made it clear that the Macy award would not be considered for a moment by those

Continued on page seven

## Britain to Free Irish Political Prisoners

LONDON, March 6.—The British government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says the "Daily Mail" to-day.

In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

## Wilson Rests And Plays on Way to Paris

### He Spends Good Part of His First Day at Sea in "Various Forms of Diversion"

### Confident of Results

### President Says He Is Certain Country Will Back Him Up at Peace Parley

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 5 (By wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson laid aside his work this afternoon after several hours at his desk and spent the remainder of the day in various forms of diversion.

The President expects to do as little as possible for the next two or three days and is looking forward to a brief vacation after the busy days since he landed at Boston.

The George Washington this evening was plowing ahead at sixteen knots over smooth seas.

### President Is Confident

President Wilson started back to the peace conference yesterday morning. His second departure, in marked contrast to the triumphant start of his first trip, was attended by practically no popular demonstrations.

The President's floating home, the transport George Washington, slipped from her berth at Pier 4, Hoboken, at 8:15 o'clock, the exact time set for her sailing. An hour later, sped by the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns fired by the monitor Amphitrite, the transport passed Quarantine and into the lower bay, and then headed into the open sea.

The President sailed in the full belief that the American people were back of him. Just before the George Washington's grandpaw was withdrawn he told the group of newspaper men that he believed the work of the conference would be completed sooner than expected, because of progress in the negotiations made since his departure from France.

### Well Pleased With Situation

"I am well pleased with the general situation both here and abroad," said the President, "and I am supremely confident that the people of the United States will back up our endeavors at the peace conference."

"Every statement made in my speech last night, and every utterance made since my return to the United States, will be understood by the people at large, if not by certain politicians."

"The responsibility for blocking necessary legislation in Washington is perfectly well known to the public, and this responsibility does not have to be shared."

A second farewell message was given by the President to "The Right About," the publication of the debarcation hospitals here. America will not forget the sacrifices and sufferings of the American wounded, read the President's message.

### Noblest Badges of Honor

"I could tell you what the sacrifices you have made have meant to me," he said. "I could tell you what history for all time will say of you and the suffering you have experienced in your great crusade. But these things other men will tell you."

"I prefer to remind you that the wounds you bear are the noblest badges of honor any man has ever worn; that they exalt you to a supreme place in the minds and hearts of your countrymen and all the world."

"I prefer to assure you that America realizes that she has no more solemn obligation, no more patriotic duty, than to express in practical terms the gratitude that every American—man, woman and child—feels for every one of you."

"America will not forget."

As the George Washington backed smoothly out from Pier 4, Hoboken, at 8:15 a. m., the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out from the guns at the bow, but the harbor was almost deserted, due to the harbor

Continued on page three

## Knox Is Requested To Submit Changes In League Charter

### Wilson Well Pleased With the Situation

PRESIDENT WILSON'S final message before sailing for France was given to newspaper men on the George Washington yesterday morning:

"I am well pleased with the general situation both here and abroad," said the President, "and I am supremely confident that the people of the United States will back up our endeavors at the peace conference."

"Every statement made in my speech last night, and every utterance made since my return to the United States, will be understood by the people at large, if not by certain politicians."

"The responsibility for blocking necessary legislation in Washington is perfectly well known to the public, and this responsibility does not have to be shared."

## Allies Decide To "Sterilize" Bank of Rhine

### Council of Ten Decides on Sum Germany Must Pay for Damage Done in War

PARIS, March 5.—(By wireless to The Associated Press.)—The council of ten has reached a decision regarding the sum to be demanded of Germany, and also on the disposition to be made of the territory west of the Rhine. It is also possible that final accord will be reached to-morrow on the military terms of the preliminary peace treaty.

A dispatch from Paris Tuesday stated that the Reparations Commission had fixed the Allied war claims at \$134,000,000,000. A previous dispatch stated that in fixing the amount Germany must pay, the Allies would consider that nation's ability to meet the demands for reparation.

It now transpires that the delay on reparation and peace terms was made necessary because of other conditions of a military nature, probably aerial, in view of the fact that the present military arrangements are drawn up in accordance with armistice conditions, whereas the desire of the council is that the military and naval terms should be prolonged for a longer duration.

### Food Problems Next

When the foregoing matters are out of the way the council of ten will take up food problems, especially their connection with transportation facilities. Rumania is known to have a sufficient stock of food on hand to provide for the wants of Serbia, but it is impossible to transport it unless special arrangements are made. Another matter on the agenda this week is Russia, from which news is of such a character as to make it imperative for the conference to reach a decision.

### Premier Lloyd George's Presence Tomorrow Will Make It Possible to Take up the Aforementioned Questions, and with Wireless Communications, with President Wilson in Effect, it may be possible to reach agreements. There is an increasing belief in American circles here that some form of Allied intervention in Russia may be found necessary.

### Conference May Admit Holland

The question of the controversy between Belgium and Holland over the Limburg region is arousing more interest here, with the proposition arising that Holland may well be admitted to the peace conference. The necessity of a preliminary agreement between Belgium and Holland is realized, especially since Holland is a contracting party in two out of the three treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium.

It is probable that Belgium will be asked to come to an agreement with The Hague, the Allies offering their services to facilitate a satisfactory result.

Complaint at further delay in settling the terms of the armistice is the general note of the French press. It is believed that the request for co-ordination of the military, naval and aerial terms really marks the American and British desire for fuller information enabling the delegates to distinguish between the permanent and provisional measures to be taken. The "Echo de Paris" declares that the American and British are haunted by

Continued on next page

### Concession to Republicans Is Seen as Hitchcock Solicits Amendments

### President Expected To Urge Revisions

### Pact in Present Form Cannot Be Ratified Here, Says Sen. Poindexter

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson, it is assumed here to-night, will force into the constitution of the league of nations amendments which will meet at least some of the strongest objections which Republican Senators have raised.

It was learned to-day that Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, just before the round robin announcing to the world that the next Senate would never ratify the constitution of the league in its present form, went to Senator Philander C. Knox, who, with Senator Lodge, instigated the round robin, and asked him to write out amendments to the constitution which would make it acceptable to the opposition.

"Are you authorized by the President to ask for this?" demanded Senator Knox.

Senator Hitchcock, it is stated, evaded this question, and merely continued to press his request that Mr. Knox write out amendments which would satisfy the Republicans, and submit them to him. There is no doubt among Senators to-night that they would have been instantly communicated to the White House.

### Would Rewrite Whole Pact

Senator Knox replied that he would strike out "all after the enacting clause" and rewrite the entire document.

Senator Hitchcock disclaimed any authorization by the President when questioned to-night, but his disclaimer did not convince Senators on either side that his action did not indicate a distinct willingness to make concessions to win over such a formidable opposition.

The news came as a distinct surprise, in view of the fact that at the White House dinner to the two committees of Congress the President laid much stress on the extreme difficulty of amending the constitution as reported, pointing out that fourteen nations had reconciled all sorts of difficulties and discussions in that document, and that any amendment would merely result in reopening all these difficulties.

### Round Robin Would Be Help

This was pointed to to-night as the first indication which has come from the Administration of the seriousness with which the round robin was regarded. Many friends of the President—men who would vote for the league constitution, no matter what it contained, if the President insisted on it—said to-night they believed the President would meet such objections as those made by Senator Brandegee at the White House dinner.

Senator Hitchcock pointed out this afternoon that the round robin would actually help the President to obtain the adoption of such amendments as he may now think necessary. He can point to the fact that more than a third of the next Senate is on record against the constitution in its present form, making it assured that the treaty containing the league constitution cannot be ratified.

### Amendments Anticipated

The belief here is that the constitution will be amended so as to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine beyond a shadow of legal doubt. Senators pointed to the declaration of the President at the White House dinner that the Monroe Doctrine would not be interfered with. They called attention to the belief of the President that the league constitution would not affect such domestic matters as immigration. They say the President is now convinced that vigorous objections to and doubt about these points make it necessary to make the language of the league constitution clearer on these points.

There was much comment, in this connection, on the fact that the President made no specific defence of the league constitution in his speech in New York last night. The President, it was pointed out, merely defended the league in most general terms. He could easily have made all of the speech, so far as a discussion of the ideas of the league was concerned,